

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

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NUMBER 143.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward by the Express M^{essengers}, from all points where there are Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make this request with the view of obtaining prompt and such correspondence as frequently fails to reach us through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

The Abolitionists in Congress have made great efforts to help the Confederates. They hardy took their seats before they poured forth a shower of shabby resolutions about the negro. They seemed to consider that the day of their opportunity had come, and that it behoved them to make the most of it. The more they labored the less progress they made. Bright as the prospect looked they were fighting against fate. Whilst there are moderation and common sense left, Abolition schemes can't prevail.

They would abolish slavery under the war power. They would make provisional governments for the South. What is this last? Is it not revolution? The Confederates could desire nothing better; for then the Government would have no more color of right than they have.

It would then be a contest not to execute the law and vindicate the rights of the Government, but a war of one part of the Union to conquer and subjugate the other. It would strip the Government of all pretense in the prosecution of the contest, and it would have to defend before the world a war of ambition, in which one part of the country was to make spoils of the other. It would have no claim to the loyalty of any citizen of the United States, for it would be a revolutionary government.

The dodge of confiscation of all rebel property for treason, the purpose of which is to free all the slaves, would be better. Oh, it's to put down rebellion. The object is not to free the slaves; that is only a means to the end. The adoption of such means makes the Government itself a rebel, and one rebel is not better than another; one may be more audacious, and the other more hypocritical. We can choose, according to taste, between audacious impudence and mean hypocrisy.

If the Government uses such means to put down rebellion, the rest of mankind would be justified in putting it down, for it would also be in rebellion.

We don't mean that every unconstitutional act of a Government is a reason for war upon it; but when it starts out in a general crusade upon its own principles, the case is hopeless.

Aside from any constitutional consideration, the policy of such a measure runs into the most monstrous absurdity. When four millions of African slaves are cut loose from their masters, one race or the other must be exiled. They cannot live on the same soil. Society can be constructed on any theory of equality. God has made the races unequal, and man can't change the master by laws or armies. All political science shows that when society settles down, the various attractions, antagonisms and inequalities adjust themselves, and no power, save the most rigid despotism, can disturb the settlement. The negro will fall into a subordinate position, and the dictates of humanity would restore in substance the institution of domestic slavery, just as it was before, after years of suffering and loss by fanatical folly and sectional ambition. Such would be the result of success in the grand scheme of confiscation and emancipation. The expatriation of four millions of people, no nation was ever fool enough to undertake. It is beyond the power and resources of any nation.

The relation of master and slave in the South is an institution of natural growth. It is utterly uncontrollable by any human power. It was not made by law, and can't be unmade by law. What changes time and Divine Providence may produce in the future, none can foresee; but these changes will be the growth of ages, or they will bring ruin and desolation to both races. Whatever crazy Abolitionists may think, time will prove the truth of what we have said.

This Abolition war is against manifest destiny, and sooner or later every man of sense in America will see it. Any Abolition success would cost too much; otherwise it would be the best means to open the eyes of the world to the folly of Abolitionism. It would not only embarrass and ruin the Government that undertook it, but it would inflict the greatest calamities upon the race it was intended to benefit.

The investigating committee of Congress is in session at Cincinnati, and the rogues in that city are trembling. The patriotism of some of those men is wholly of a contracted character.

CARRIE SHAW.—The Boston Transcript says of the course of the Secretary of the Navy, "Honorable merchants do not collude with a brother-in-law to cheat their principals that they may reap a profit."

BUCKNER TOOK charge of a section of the Nashville road and has torn it up and destroyed it. It is a more disastrous charge to the Union men of Kentucky than ever his soldiers will make.

BUCKNER.—The law regulating the price of absolute necessities has passed the Senate of Alabama. It provides that salt, wheat, flour, bacon, lard, cotton, oysters, kernels, seeds, leather, shoes, cotton and wool cards, shall not be sold for more than sixty per cent advance on last April prices. The penalty is fine, forfeiture and imprisonment.

BUCKNER.—The Indiana Sentinel offers to bet some one a hundred dollars. Of course, this is only a poetic flight—editors not being of the dollar-a-kind, but only men of cents.

BUCKNER.—It is stated in the press that an engagement may soon take place between Hainzelman, commanding the left wing of the army of the Potomac, and the rebels.

HEAVY DEBT.—The debt of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh and Alleghany city, is nearly \$7,700,000, and the value of the taxable property is but \$28,000,000.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is quarreling with the Sublime Porte, and it is thought she would endeavor to carve a Christmas Turkey.

FLOYD AND CAMERON'S "POLITICAL FRIEND" ought to meet in war, each being a foeman worthy of the other's steel.

CARL SHURZ, the nitriduous Republican, has resigned the Spanish Mission to Spain.

AN ABOLITIONIST'S love for the Union is like a child's love of cake; he wants it not only Wyck, but wicked.

THE REPORT of the fraudulent contract is called the Van Wyck report. It is not only Wyck, but wicked.

The Trent Affair in the South. In the midst of the exultation of some of the Southern press, we find some papers which indicate more reflection. The Memphis Appeal of a late date contains the following:

There is one phase which is not impossible for the Trent affair to assume, that may prove to be more trouble than profit, erasing with the benefit we derive from it. Its tendency in the North is evidently to arouse the military spirit of the people, and expedite operations preparatory to resisting threatened invasion along the sea coast and the lakes. They cry is now "to arms" from the Penobscot to the Potomac, and we have but little doubt that, if necessary, another half million of men can be brought into the field under the stimulating influence of this embroilment. Armed raised and subjected to daily drill, theophilous New England, will give such a cordial welcome to the messenger of President Davis, we do not think it is of a nature to exalt and popularize the cause of the South in the eyes of those in Europe who have not beforehand come to a determination on the subject. What has most struck us in the document is not the emphasis with which the victories of the secessionists are enumerated, but the violence of the recriminations directed by the President of the new confederacy against the government and the people of the States who have remained faithful to the Union. "Our people have no beforehand come to a determination on the subject. What has most struck us in the document is not the emphasis with which the victories of the secessionists are enumerated, but the violence of the recriminations directed by the President of the new confederacy against the government and the people of the States who have remained faithful to the Union. "Our people have no beforehand come to a determination on the subject. 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Office—79 Third Street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1862.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passing trains will leave New Albany at the following hours:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 9:30 A.M.

St. Louis and New Orleans (daily except Sunday) 10:30 A.M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express 5:30 A.M.

Chicago and St. Louis Express 6:30 A.M.

St. Louis and New Orleans 7:30 A.M.

Leaving Louisville 8:30 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express 8:30 A.M.

Concordance (at 10:30 A.M. with O. & R. and 9:30 A.M. with C. & N. R.) 9:30 A.M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1 9:30 A.M.

Accommodated Train 10:30 A.M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train for Elizabeth and Camp 9:30 A.M.

Bardstown (Sunday's excepted) 10:30 A.M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Southern close at 12:30 P.M., and

southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. (small office close at 12:30 P.M. and 2:30 P.M. previous evening), close at 3:30 P.M.

Mailbox to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A.M., and arrives at 12:30 P.M.

L. & N. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:30 P.M., and arrives at 1:30 A.M. and 6:30 A.M.

Mailbox to Louisville at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:30 A.M.

Louisville R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:30 A.M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 8:00 A.M., and arrives at 6:30 A.M.

Lexington Stage closes at 8:00 A.M., and arrives at 6:30 A.M.

On routes where the principal mail close at 12:00 at night, the mails close at 6:00 P.M. M.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't Send us 10-Cent Stamps.

We can not use any stamps of a greater denomination than three cents, and we must therefore caution our friends against sending them. We only subject us to the necessity of returning them.

FIGHT NEAR PADUCAH.—A Paducah correspondent of the Evansville Journal, writing on the 80th ult., states that on the 28th Gen. Wallace, with 400 cavalry, left Paducah to reconnoiter towards Camp Beauregard, with the design of learning how many rebels were at that point, as a large number were reported by deserters to have gone to Bowlinggreen. Gen. Wallace accomplished his purpose and was on his return when, on Sunday, at 11 A.M., 18 miles from Paducah, he was overtaken and attacked by an overwhelming force of rebel infantry and cavalry. He slowly retired to a small creek and there making a stand, drove the rebels back with great slaughter, and immediately sent to Gen. Smith, at Paducah, for reinforcements. These were promptly forwarded on Sunday. On the 31st, the report was current in Paducah that Gen. Wallace had been killed and his entire force cut to pieces or captured. Late in the evening of the 31st, however, a messenger arrived from Vicksburg, who reported that Gen. Wallace had driven the enemy back with small loss or his part, and that the rebels had commenced a precipitate retreat before the arrival of the reinforcements. After their arrival, it is presumed, he followed in pursuit, as he had not returned to Paducah.

Police PROCEEDINGS.—Saturday, Jan. 4.—Charles McFarland, drunk and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Chas. Hy. Berland, stealing a silver watch worth over \$4, \$300 to answer. He will be taken to Shelby county, the theft having been committed in that county.

Louis Lewis, drunk and disorderly conduct and carrying concealed a deadly weapon; \$100 to answer and \$100 to be of good behavior for three months; gave ball.

Mary Smith and Ann Jessie Atkins, drunkeen and disorderly conduct; \$100 to each to keep sober three months; gave ball.

Anne Adams, drunk and disorderly conduct; \$100 for three months; gave ball.

Commonwealth by F. Fisher vs Adam Rau; peace warrant; dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Dr. H. F. Andrews, drunk and disorderly conduct; \$100 to answer and \$100 to be of good behavior for three months; gave ball.

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STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

On the first day of November, 1861; MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, in compliance with an act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 31, 1856.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables us to act as Wholesale Dealers with his Friends, without any loss.

WM. B. WILSON,
Successor to G. W. Bawson.

Grass Seeds!

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORWELL GRASS,
RED GRASS, SODA, CEDAR, CHIMAY, HUN-
GARIAN, MILLET, &c. &c. Also all kinds of
Garden Seeds.

HUSKERS, POWERS, THRESHERS, CLOWS, ALL OF THE
MATERIALS FOR GRINDING, ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.
KINDS OF FARM IMPLEMENTS, ALSO, WHITE SAND
DREDGE, ETC. ETC. CALCIUM PLASTER, LIME PLAS-
TER, ETC. ETC. ETC.

A large assortment of the above articles in store and
will be sold at low prices.

WM. B. WILSON,
227 West Main street, south side.

J. D. BONDURANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,

Hydraulic Cement, Lime, Plaster, Etc.

MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH, OPPOSITE THE
EXCHANGE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY. Personal atten-
tion given to filling orders for grain.

GUTHRIE INSURANCE AND
TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered Capital \$500,000
Paid and Secured \$100,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW
in a general Fire and Marine
Insurance business on liberal
terms.

Office in Basement of South Main, corner of Main
and Fourth Streets, Louisville, KY.

ANDREW A. HARRISON, President.

W. A. FETON, Vice President.

W. A. D. DUNNELL, D. LONG, J. P. MUR-
RAY, K. C. CARTER, J. A. WEIL, A. CRATE, J. H. HUTCHINSON,
J. C. SMITH, W. MURRAY, W. MUSSELMAN,
A. D. ALLEN, G. L. LEON, G. W. AVERY.

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NEW YORK, 100 Main Street, Louisville, KY.

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Baily Democrat

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

AN ENGLISHMAN AS REBEL SECRETARY OF STATE—ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO DESTROY CHARLESTON BY FIRE!

England's Motions in Mexico!

ENGAGEMENT on the POTOMAC

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE!

STORY OF SIX REBEL PRISONERS!

Reported Disaffection in South Carolina—Some Saying the Old Government was Better than the New!

FROM FORTRESS MONROE:

GREAT BETHEL IN OUR POSSESSION!

WASHINGTON, January 3.—It is said that the circumstances have transpired within the last few days leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to despatch with confidence to the rebels whence the rebels have derived their information within the last two months.

A dispatch received here this evening from Louisville states that, up to the latest advices from Buell's army, no engagement had taken place. It was expected that but little time would elapse before there would be a decisive battle fought or a rapid retreat made. The rebels were reported to have taken their position, and the Unionists were within one and a half days' march of them.

The Norfolk Day Book, of January 1st, contains the following telegram:

"Nashville, Tenn.—A special dispatch to the Louisville Courier from Hopkinsville, Ky.—Colonel Forrest's cavalry, about three hundred strong, and the Union cavalry, about the same number, met at Sacramento, on Green river, when a skirmish ensued. About fifty Unionists were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Our loss consists of Captain Clay Merriweather, of Louisville, and one private killed, and one abandoned. The enemy fled in great confusion."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 30th says that Hon. Wm. M. Brown, an Englishman, formerly editor of the New York Tribune, and Consul General of the United States, was an acting Secretary of State, during the temporary absence from Richmond of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. This confirms the report that Hunter, with Breckinridge, had sailed from Halifax for Europe.

The Richmond papers of the 28th say that Charleston was fired in several places on Sunday evening last. Several wooden buildings of but small value were destroyed.

It is almost certain that the English will occupy, if they have not already occupied, Matamoras with the design, it is feared, of opening commerce with the rebel States by way of Brownsville, exporting cotton and importing contraband.

HARRISON DEATH.—A fight occurred on the 2nd inst. between the Union gunboats Yankee and Anacosta of the Potomac flotilla and the rebel battery at Cook Pit. Missiles from the rifled gun of the battery struck the Yankee, doing but small damage. Several of the projectiles from the gunboats took effect in the midst of the battery.

TIME CORRESPONDENCE.—Six rebel prisoners were sent to headquarters today. They were taken by our pickets on the left wing of the army. Their information is deemed of high value, and stringent means were taken to prevent all communication with them. The rebels are expecting an advance of our troops on the white line. They were therefore disengaged by General Magruder to their public men. General Magruder is believed to have been relieved of his command at Yorktown, and General Wise, who has been quite sick, has returned to Eastern Virginia, and is expected to assume command there, or if not there, at Fredericksburg.

There is a well founded belief of serious disaffection towards the rebel government on the part of the people. The rebels despatched a sum of \$10,000,000 worth of cotton, which at the last accounts they were deplored, as they supposed, the blockade was about to be raised by England, when they might have shipped and sold it. They were holding Jeff Davis responsible for these disastrous losses, and many citizens were bold enough to say that the old government was better than the new.

FORREST MONROE, Jan. 3.—The steamer George Washington left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning and proceeded up James River about nine miles above Newport News, where the rebel steamer Northampton was met with Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped aboard under the protection of the National Flag, as their names were called. Such happy looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each boat as they approached. The hand of the Fourth artillery played Home, sweet Home, which added to the enthusiasm.

As the boat passed Newport News, the crews of the Regulated Cumberland and Congress-land, the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the port and wharves, and sent over the ranks their shouts of welcome. The George Washington arrived here on her return about 6 o'clock, and the Baltimore boat, which was detained for the purpose, took the released prisoners to Baltimore. The number released is 240, nearly all of whom were taken at Bull Run.

The prisoners left Richmond about seven o'clock this morning. On arriving here, all who needed clothing were immediately supplied by the Quartermaster's Department. A scaling boat left this morning and proceeded to Camp Butler, where they found the place occupied by a guard of one only. The place was taken possession of by a scouting party, and a guard left there. The name of the returned Richmond prisoners will be sent if there are any from the West.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamer Northern Light arrived this morning from Apia, with \$710,842 in California treasure.

5,000 bales of cotton en route for England has arrived at Panama, and a much larger amount is going via Cape Horn. Efforts are making to raise a very large crop the ensuing year, of a superior quality.

Chili is about to make active war agains the Araucanian Indians.

Gen. San Roman is elected President of Peru. He has already been sworn in the streets of Arequipa.

FREDERICK, Md., January 2.—Official advices from Williamsport state that detachments of the 12th Massachusetts and the 1st Maryland participated in the rout of the rebel forces. Tuesday our men buried 29 of the enemy, and it is supposed that many afterwards died of their wounds. Our loss, according to private information, was five wounded and none killed.

CORTLAND, N. Y., January 4.—A destructive fire broke out here last evening in the Eagle Hotel, which was consumed; loss about \$8,000; no insurance. A hardware shop was also destroyed; loss \$2,000; no insurance. Also a cabinet shop; loss about \$4,000; partly insured.

DETROIT, January 4.—In the Republican caucus at Lansing last night, Jacob M.

Howard was unanimously nominated for United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Bingham.

ROCHESTER, January 4.—Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here to day and had an enthusiastic reception. After a few days rest, he takes his seat in Congress.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—River four feet 6 inches by pier mark and falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

IN connection with the burning of Charleston, an article on "Fire-Doomed Cities," copied into Bidwell's Eclectic from the "Leisure Hour," is just now particularly timely. It appears that of all cities ancient and modern, Moscow has suffered the most fearfully from fire. In 1536 it was nearly consumed, and two thousand persons perished. But this calamity was trifling to the dismal catastrophe of 1571, when besieged by the Tartars:

"They fired the suburbs, and a furious wind carried the flames into the heart of the capital, which the inhabitants could not quit except to die by the sword. A Dutch merchant who was present at the scene, and whose account is preserved in the Harleian MSS., speaks of the event as like a storm of fire, owing not only to the wind, but to the streets being paved with great fir trees set close together, oily and resinous, while the houses were of the same material. The streets were filled with people who had taken refuge in the city from the public enemy. The poor creatures ran into the market-place, and were all roared there, in such sort that the tallest seemed but a child, so much had the fire contracted their limbs—things more hideous and frightful than any can imagine." The persons, he adds, "that were burnt in this fire were above two hundred thousand—an exaggeration, doubtless, but an indication of a horrible incident.

"A still more stupendous conflagration was the burning of Moscow in 1812, owing to its increased extent. It attended with fewer horrors, they were sufficiently rife, for all who could not fly—the sick, infirm, and wounded were left to their fate. Upon the approach of the French invaders, the people determined to abandon the old capital of the Czars; and on Sunday, September fifteenth, its three hundred thousand inhabitants were suddenly aroused from a sense of security by a peremptory order to quit their houses, while the Russian army of defense filed through the midst of them in full retreat. On the morrow the officers of the government and the police withdrew; the prisons were thrown open; and none were left but the incapable and those who remained to execute the secret orders of the authorities. In the evening the enemy entered. No a Muscovite was to be seen. The city was in flames."

"Scarcely were the French established in their new quarters when smoke and flames were observed issuing from houses closely shut up in different districts. By Tuesday evening, the fifteenth, the fires had assumed a menacing aspect, distracting by their number the efforts made to quench them, while a high wind rapidly connected them with each other, and wrapped Moscow in a vast sheet of flame. Midnight was rendered as bright as day, for at that hour, at the distance of nearly a league, Dumes could read the signals forwarded to him by the light of the burning metropolis."

"Thirty thousand houses, seven thousand principal edifices, and fourteen thousand inferior structures, were reduced to ashes. The private loss is supposed to have exceeded thirty millions sterling. 'Palaces and temples,' writes Karasini, the Russian historian, 'monuments of art and miracles of luxury; the remaining of past ages, and those which had been the creation of yesterday; the tombs of ancestors and the nursery cradles of the present generation were indiscriminately destroyed.'

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Six rebel prisoners were sent to headquarters today. They were taken by our pickets on the left wing of the army. Their information is deemed of high value, and stringent means were taken to prevent all communication with them. The rebels are expecting an advance of our troops on the white line. They were therefore disengaged by General Magruder to their public men. General Magruder is believed to have been relieved of his command at Yorktown, and General Wise, who has been quite sick, has returned to Eastern Virginia, and is expected to assume command there, or if not there, at Fredericksburg.

There is a well founded belief of serious disaffection towards the rebel government on the part of the people. The rebels despatched a sum of \$10,000,000 worth of cotton, which at the last accounts they were deplored, as they supposed, the blockade was about to be raised by England, when they might have shipped and sold it. They were holding Jeff Davis responsible for these disastrous losses, and many citizens were bold enough to say that the old government was better than the new.

FORREST MONROE.—A dispatch received here this evening from Buell's army, no engagement had taken place. It was expected that but little time would elapse before there would be a decisive battle fought or a rapid retreat made. The rebels were reported to have taken their position, and the Unionists were within one and a half days' march of them.

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The Richmond Enquirer of the 30th says that Hon. Wm. M. Brown, an Englishman, formerly editor of the New York Tribune, and Consul General of the United States, was an acting Secretary of State, during the temporary absence from Richmond of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. This confirms the report that Hunter, with Breckinridge, had sailed from Halifax for Europe.

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It is almost certain that the English will occupy, if they have not already occupied, Matamoras with the design, it is feared, of opening commerce with the rebel States by way of Brownsville, exporting cotton and importing contraband.

HARRISON DEATH.—A fight occurred on the 2nd inst. between the Union gunboats Yankee and Anacosta of the Potomac flotilla and the rebel battery at Cook Pit. Missiles from the rifled gun of the battery struck the Yankee, doing but small damage. Several of the projectiles from the gunboats took effect in the midst of the battery.

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